it follows, # is usually the idea. Actually you see the expression, Hear, hear, It is stressing the word 'hear.' But when infinitive comes after it is the stress on hear. When it is before the .../ the stress is on more  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the emphasis of the idea of hear, or emphasizing the idea of keeping on hearing. It may be also ... so then, this says, Hear, keeps on hearing or listen continually. Yes? (Q) It does not tell, does it? Unto whom? The prophet says, Lift-up-the go to listen to me. He says, listen to me. He says, listen to me and . /. the provision that God kax has made. If it is ... come to the provision God has made. So that, listen /to me tells us who he is, and you know where it is translated ... the direction of the motion to ... some other direction... when I get the English translation... you have an idea involved have in the word in English that is not in the original there. It is like in English whehen you ask a man how many brothers and sisters do you have? Yea- I have two brothers and three sisters. A Well, most men are not interested in knowing how many sisters and brothers you have. You 've god one brother and six sisters. ZBut he is greatly interested in what size of family he has. Im English, \*\*\*\* - common - there is no common interest in how many brothers and sisters do you hve have? This expresses the idea of one with the same character regarding the less of the ... it is uncommon to use ... I know that ... uses that .he uses German words. He is an American ophthalmologist in Philadelphia. He uses the IGerman word Geschwester which means brother or sister. In English we have no common word, which means Geschwester, ought brother or sister. When you translate it, ordinarily you have to translate it my brother or sister. You can not say that it is one who **xayx**xx.is the same mother as I without designating the fact. Because in our English the word has an idea of ... It is just like in German... You say you mean one person ... you mean

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